



CHEAP PRINTED CALICOES.

PHIN and PATTISON have just arrived a large assortment of PRINTED CALICOES, which, from the reduced price of Cotton, they can afford to sell much below the ordinary prices. N. B. Every other article in the HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY way, of the best quality, newest patterns, and upon the most reasonable terms.

FINE ENGLISH BUTTER.

JOHN KERR grocer in Leith, next door to the Carron Warehouse, has got to hand a few Firkins of the very best ENGLISH BUTTER, which he sells for 1 l. 10 s. per firkin, ready money. As the Butter can be depended upon to be of the very best quality, it is hoped that families will not disappoint themselves, there being very little English Butter expected to market this season. At same shop may be had, SUGAR, TEAS, and SPIRITS, of as good quality, and as low in price as any in Leith. In particular he recommends his fine Hyson Green Tea, at 8 s. 6 d. per lb.; and likewise his finest Souchong, at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s. He is so convinced of the good qualities of those kinds of Teas, that he agrees to take them after trial, if they do not please.

MRS ELISABETH M'KENZIE,

Widow of COLIN M'KENZIE, Tailor in Edinburgh, BEGS leave to inform her Friends and Customers, That she continues to carry on the business for behoof of herself and family, and continues the continuance of their favours, which shall be carefully attended to. She likewise requests, that all those who are indebted to her late husband will order payment to her, she having authority to receive and discharge the same; and those to whom her late husband was indebted, will please give in notes of their claims to her.

Sale of Household Furniture, Farm-Stock, &c.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, at Poyntzfield, in the county of Cromarty, on Wednesday the 2d of November next, and the following days, till the sale is completed. The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to the deceased Sir George Munro of Poyntzfield, consisting of mounted beds, feather beds, blankets, bed and table linen, mahogany tables, chairs, desks, carpets, grates, marble slabs, mirrors, tea and table china, silver plate, glassware, landscapes, portraits, a table clock, kitchen furniture, brewing utensils, and other articles of household furniture. As also, the whole FARM STOCKING on the Mains of Poyntzfield, consisting of horses, black-cattle, sheep, corns, both threshed and unthreshed, oat meal, and sundry other articles of that nature. And lastly, a LIBRARY of BOOKS, a four-wheeled post-chaise with a pair of horses, a parcel of wine in bottles, some empty bottles, and many other articles, which it would be too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement. The subjects will be shown on calling at Poyntzfield, any time previous to the sale, which, till its conclusion, is to begin each day at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and for the encouragement of purchasers, credit for three months will, on proper security, be given.

AT LONDON, FOR BORROWSTOUNNESS, THE UNITY,
ROBERT HALKET, for JA. GRINDLAY, Master,
Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will sail the 29th current.
Letters on business addressed to the Master, at the New-England Coffeehouse, behind the Royal Exchange, will be properly attended to.

For Black River and Savannah-la-Mar, JAMAICA, THE SHIP GRANVALE,
ROBERT BAIN Master,
Now lying at Port-Glasgow, will be ready to take on board goods by the 20th of October, and clear to sail by the 20th of November 1785.—The Granvale has excellent accommodation for passengers; and, if encouraging freight offers, will call at Cork.
For freight or passage, apply to Loudoun, Craigie, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or the Master at Port-Glasgow.

For GRENADA, THE CARRIERE,
JAMES M'LEISH Master,
Is now ready to receive goods at GREENOCK, and will be clear to sail for Grenville Bay, to call at CARRACOW, by the 25th of next month.
AND
The New Brigantine HUME, JOHN PATERSON Master, of two hundred and fifty tons burden, with the very best accommodation for passengers, is also ready to receive goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail for St George's the 10th of November.
For freight or passage in these ships, apply to John Campbell, senior, Glasgow, or to the Master at Greenock.
Glasgow, 24th September 1785.

FOR St KITT'S, THE HOPE,
JOHN BARBOUR Master,
Now lying at Greenock, ready to take goods on board, and will be clear to sail by the 20th instant.
For Tortola, to call at Corke, The FORTUNE, James How master—Now lying at Greenock taking goods on board, and will be clear to sail by the 15th instant.
For Grenada, The Ship FORTITUDE, James Leitch master—Now lying at Greenock ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to sail by the 15th instant.

For St Vincent, The KINGSTON, John Tait master—Will be ready to receive goods on board at Greenock by the 15th of October, and clear to sail by the 15th of November next.
For Kingston and Morant Bay, Jamaica, The CASTLESMITH, Walter Buchanan master—Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take goods on board by the 15th of October, and clear to sail by the 10th of November next.
For freight or passage in the above vessels, apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock, or Alexander Houston and Co. in Glasgow; who can engage to go out under indentures.
A steady Young Man, bred an Apothecary or Surgeon,
A Young Man, who understands the Saddlery and Harness Business,
A clever Young Man, bred a Cooper; and
Two Tailors.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Roup and Sale of the LANDS and BARONY of STENNESS, in the shire of Orkney, is PUT OFF to a future day; and, before they are exposed to sale again, due notice will be given in this paper.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to sale at the Customhouse of Dunbar and Glasgow, upon the days after mentioned, at 12 o'clock noon. DUNBAR, Thursday 20th October 1785, 14 one-half yards flowered Mullin—62 yards printed Cotton—15 dozen printed Cotton Handkerchiefs—and 72 Mullin Handkerchiefs. GLASGOW, Saturday 22d October 1785, One hoghead, containing 62 gallons Red Portugal Wine.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET.

THE HOUSE OF LAVEROCKRAN, with the Office-houses, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, and an enclosure, containing about four acres of ground, will be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, for one or more years as can be agreed on. The premises are pleasantly situated a little to the west of Newhaven, has accommodation for a large family, and commands a delightful prospect of the frith of Forth and adjacent country. For particulars, apply to William Scott writer in Merchant Street, Edinburgh; or to Mr Anderson, at the house of Laverockbank, who will show the premises, any lawful day from twelve to two. Not to be repeated.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

By appointment of the Freeholders of the County of Linlithgow, convened this day at their Michaelmas Court.—A General Meeting of the Heritors of the said County is hereby called against Friday the 21st day of October current, to take under consideration the present state of the Distillery Laws: As also, the bill introduced into Parliament last Session, for diminishing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of this part of the Kingdom. JA. TAYLOR, Clk.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

By appointment of the Freeholders and Commissioners of Supply of said County, convened here this day, the Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of Stirlingshire are desired to meet at Stirling, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at noon, to take under consideration, the Bill introduced into Parliament last Session, for diminishing the number of the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer: As also, the present state of the Distillery Laws. And at same time, some other business of importance will be submitted to the Meeting. STIRLING, Oct. 4. 1785. THO. WINGATE, Cl. D.

From the London Papers, Oct. 13.
Pera, near Constantinople, August 25.

The Russian marine in the Black Sea becomes every day more formidable, and the Porte seems not without uneasiness. A squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and 12 frigates, hath been cruising along the coasts, and approached so near as to be distinctly seen to pass before Synope. It is thought that on its entrance into the port of Sebastopolis, in the Crimea, they will find the Admiral's ship, which is building there, in great forwardness; and that as soon as she is ready to put to sea, the squadron will make a second cruise under the command of a Vice-Admiral. Advices from the Crimea mention, that the naval force of Russia on the Black Sea consists of three ships of the line of 74 guns, two others of the same rate, which are in the dock-yards of Cherfon, 15 frigates from 36 guns to 50, and four or five cutters.

Vienna, Sept. 21. On Friday the 16th inst. a fire broke out in a stable situated in the new Lerchenfeld, by which, owing to the violence of the wind, 26 houses were consumed in less than three hours. At six in the morning it was not entirely got under. The Emperor and Archduke Ferdinand were witnesses of the distressing scene, and gave every assistance in their power.

Paris, Oct. 3. A plan has been proposed to Government to make corn in some measure answer the purpose of money. The example is taken from the Virginians, who have adopted a similar plan by the advice of Mr Washington. Each town is to be provided with granaries, where the farmer may deposit his grain, which is to be bought of them at a fixed price, and paid for in notes drawn to bearer, like those of the Caisse d'Escompte: Thus the farmer will always find a certain market for his corn, and that article, by means of the different granaries, may always be kept at a moderate price, and in great abundance; and the surplus of the former year exported after the harvest of the present is got in. This is a sketch of the wise plan laid before our Ministers, but it will most likely meet with many difficulties whenever it is attempted to be put into execution.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Yesterday afternoon some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Ann, Capt. Heachan, arrived at Queenborough. They give an account of the safe arrival there of the Peace and Plenty, Capt. Robertson, from Cadiz: she was stopped by an Algerine cruiser, who took out twenty casks of beef, and several other articles, and then suffered her to pass.

We are assured, that one of the first objects of public attention, at the ensuing meeting of Parliament, will be an enquiry into the state of our West-India islands, which have been lately represented to be in a very declining situation.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers and Printers in the county of Lancaster, and counties adjacent, held by public advertisement in Manchester, on the 29th day of September, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed on:

1st, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Thomas Stanley and John Blackburn, Esqrs. Sir Henry Houghton, Bart. Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. William Egerton, Esq; the Right Hon. Lord Surrey, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Attorney-General, William Pulteney and George Dempster, Esqrs. for their readiness at all times to promote the welfare of these trades; and for the late service rendered them by their prevailing on Mr Pitt to relieve low-priced printed goods from a late additional duty on them when bleached, which, if persevered in, would have ruined that part of the manufacture; and for opposing the monopoly on pattern, which, if passed in,

to a law, would very much have cramped the printing business.

2. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Patrick Colquhoun, Esq; for his able and indefatigable attention to the interests of these trades.

3. That a Committee be appointed to inform the Minister of the present distressed state of the printing business; arising, in some degree, from the Irish having lately imposed such a high duty on the importation of printed goods of British manufacture, as to amount to a prohibition of them in that country.

4. That the Committee be requested to desire the Minister will use his endeavours to get British printed goods admitted into Ireland at the old duties.

5. That if such relief cannot be obtained, the Committee be requested to draw up a petition to Parliament, stating that the cotton manufacture in Great Britain has suffered very much from the protecting duties in Ireland; and as cottons and linens are applicable to the same uses, praying that similar duties may be charged on the importation of Irish linens, in order to give the cotton manufacturers an opportunity of supplying part of the consumption of this country, with goods in their plain state.

By order of the meeting,

ROBERT PEELE, Chairman.

Yesterday, died, at his house in King-street, St James's-square, General Ellison, aged 91, and the Oldest Staff Officer on the establishment.

The Prince of Wales has condescended to accept a very handsome offer made by Lord Keppel, of his house at Bagshot. This house was granted by the Crown to the Keppel family for three lives; those of the late Lord Albemarle and General Keppel, and the present Lord Keppel. The noble Lord has laid out a great deal of money in its embellishment, and it is now a very complete residence. His Royal Highness, however, has suggested some elegant alterations, which are immediately to be made.

Their Majesties returned from London, lately, to Windsor-Castle, in their post-chaise. At their being set down a number of children surrounded the carriage to see the King and Queen; among them was a very fine boy, that morning put in breeches for the first time. His Majesty instantly fixed his eye on the cheerful countenance of the child, and asked him, "Whose boy he was?" The lad replied, "My Father is the King's beef-eater;" then said the King, "down on your knees, and you shall have the honour to kiss the Queen's hand; to which the boy replied, "No! I won't kneel down, because I shall dirty my new breeches." This extempore repartee had such a pleasing effect on their Majesties, that they made the boy a present of five guineas.

On Thursday the two Chairmen of the East-India Company had a conference with the Marquis of Carmarthen, at his house in Grosvenor-square, on the late over-land dispatches from India received on Sunday, he being the only Minister in town.

We are happy to have it in our power to inform the public from good authority, that a commercial adjustment between our Court and that of France is at present in great forwardness. From the reciprocal cordiality with which the arrangement has hitherto advanced, we may shortly expect to hear of the suspension of the late arrests, which we sincerely hope will be followed by the establishment of a system of commercial intercourse equally just and beneficial to both parties.

The letter from Algier, under the head of news from Africa, (in our last paper) was taken from the Hague Gazette of Wednesday the 5th instant.

The concessions of the Dutch, both territorial and pecuniary, comparatively speaking, far exceed any thing in modern remembrance. The Arch-mediator of France is paid for piping, by a renewed ascertainment of ancient limits, in which, it may be taken for granted, the Comte de Vergennes will not see those of French Flanders innovated.

By private letters from Nova Scotia, we are informed, that a number of small vessels were sent by Commodore Sawyer, under the convoy of the Mercury frigate, from Halifax to Boston, for cattle and live-stock; that Captain Stanhope waited on Governor Boudoin at Boston, attended by his officers, in their uniforms, and immediately after the Captain and his officers left the Government-house they were insulted and stoned by the populace, who desired them to leave off their uniforms. The K— their master, and nearly killed Captain Stanhope and two of his boat's crew with stones. Captain Stanhope, in a very gallant manner, went through the mob to the Government-house, and made his complaint to Governor Boudoin, who assured Captain Stanhope, that he and his people should have satisfaction, and not be offended in future; but in returning to his boat again he was mobbed, and the following day the Boston newspapers were filled with low and scurrilous abuse on the K— of G. B. his Ministers and servants. Captain Stanhope therefore wrote to Governor Boudoin, desiring him to correct the scandalous libels published in the papers; but the Governor having given an evasive answer, Capt. Stanhope, in a very spirited and becoming manner, went on shore again and remonstrated with Governor Boudoin, and assured his Excellency, that if any further insult was offered to the King's flag, or his officers, he would lay part of the town about his ears; and accordingly had placed his ship in a situation proper for that purpose when the last advices left Boston.

Sir Frederick Haldimand does not return to Canada, as some of the papers have stated. The ribband was given to the gallant officer to shew that his Majesty was completely satisfied with his conduct, and that the clamorous charges of Mr du Calvet and others had not injured him in the Royal breast.

Sir Guy Carleton certainly goes to Quebec in the quality of Governor; but every man acquainted with the geography of the place, knows that it would be impossible to go up the Laurence river in the month of December. The Governor consequently does not go out for some time.



A letter from Gibraltar says, that a French ship called the Duke de la March, being chased by two Barbary corsairs, had run under the guns of that fortress for protection; that one of the corsairs ran in after her, on which the Governor sent an officer to acquaint the Captain of the corsair, that if he offered to take possession of the French ship he would sink him, and desired that he would put to sea immediately, which order was complied with, and every mark of respect was shewn by the Governor to the French Captain, and a sloop of war sent to see him safe into Toulon.

The King of Prussia has written two letters, one to the States General, and the other to the States of Holland and West Frisland, complaining of the further attempts which have been made to deprive the Stadtholder of the hereditary privileges of his high office, and to reduce his authority to a shadow. There is a spirit of moderation runs through the letters, but at the same time they are dictated with that manly firmness which characterises the measures of this monarch. He calls their High Mightinesses his good friends and neighbours, but he gives them to understand, that he cannot quietly see his relation stripped of the essential properties of his station. The particular act of which he complains is, that he was deprived of the command of the garrison at the Hague.

The fishery at Newfoundland has been more successful this year than can be remembered at any former season. Though the vessels that resorted to the Banks were much beyond the usual number, they are now returning to their respective ports, with cargoes as full as they could possibly desire.

The account received of the loss of the India Company's ship *Hochinbrook*, Capt. Arthur Maxwell, burthen 528 tons, off the Long Sand, in the river Bengal, mentions, that she had proceeded as far as the mouth of the river, when she encountered a violent storm, and afterwards, in returning to Kedjeree to rest, she met with the above accident. Three of the crew were drowned. She had goods on board to the amount of six or seven lacks, no part of which were saved.

However singular it may appear, it is not the less true, that the first notice both France and Prussia had of the intended treaty of exchange, between the Emperor and the Elector Palatine, was from Constantinople. Some spies of the Porte, at the Court of Petersburg, discovered the plan, and immediately gave advice of it to the Grand Visir, who instantly sent for the French Ambassador, and communicated to him the contents of the dispatches he had received on that head; desiring that he would, without the least delay, make his Court acquainted with that plan; and that he would at the same time inform his Most Christian Majesty, that he could do nothing that would more oblige the sublime Porte, than to throw insuperable obstacles in the way of such an exchange. The Visir found, during the conversation with the Ambassador, that it was probable the exchange would not be disagreeable to the Court of Versailles. He resolved, therefore, to let the King of Prussia into the secret, in hopes that he would do what France might not find herself disposed to do; and in this the Ottoman minister, it seems, did not reckon without his host; for the business of the exchange is now at an end, at least for the present. What made the Porte interested in the business, was this, that in its wars with the Emperor, in which the French seldom failed either openly or secretly to espouse the cause of the infidels, left the House of Austria should aggrandize itself by conquests in the Turkish territories, the Austrian Netherlands being invaded by France, the Emperor was always obliged to divide his forces, from the necessity of having two armies, one to fight the Turks, the other to oppose the French; and thus his attack upon the Ottoman territories was by one half weaker than it would otherwise have been, if no diversion had taken place. The Duke of Deux Ponts, who, as next heir to the Palatinate dominions, the Elector having no children, is most immediately interested to prevent the proposed exchange, has a regiment of Germans in the French service, called *Royal Deux Ponts*; he left nothing unattempted to induce the Court of Versailles to enter into his views, and oppose the Exchange; but the Court of Berlin showed the most zeal in the business, and accomplished it.

Madame de Genlis, who lately visited England, is as indefatigable as ever. She has just now sent to press some excellent *romans*, the first of which must extend throughout the learned world. Most of the subjects are taken from the Scripture. She has judiciously imitated Klopstock's *Adam*, and Gessner's *Abel*, corrected the faults of both, and profited by their beauties. It is strange, that in this frivolous age, wherein idleness is made a serious affair, this literary Amazon and truly respectable character should, at the same time, attend to the princely pupils committed to her charge, satisfy every social duty; and that she alone should write more, and perhaps better, than the most indefatigable professor of any university in Europe!

The following is the copy of a Manifesto published by the Empress of Russia.

The protection which we are accustomed to give to foreigners who come into our empire for the purposes of commerce and industry, is generally known. Every person in enjoying within our realms the free exercise of the religion of his ancestors, finds complete security, the protection of the laws and of government, all the necessities of life, and the conveniences suitable to his rank; and the means of enriching himself are presented in a fruitful soil, and in the articles of commerce. The country of Caucasus, subject to our sceptre, abounds in these resources in preference to others; and as it is at present thro' our care, within the jurisdiction of an administration, the same as the other government of our empire, it offers an asylum safe and advantageous to strangers, who may incline to settle there, either in the towns or country parts. In permitting them therefore, in our grace, to settle there, and quit the same without molestation, whenever their business of commerce, handicraft, industry, or manufacture may require it; and in ordering all our officers, judges, and magistrates, to grant them the necessary passports and assistance, we promise on our Imperial word, that under the protection of the laws, besides the free exercise of their religion and culture, they shall not only enjoy the same rights and advantages of our proper subjects, but from particular favour to this new establishment, they shall be exempt for six years from all the charges of the crown. If even at the expiration of this term they may desire to depart from our empire, they shall have entire liberty so to do, on paying only once for all the rights of three years.

Given at Czarskoe Selo the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1785, and of our reign the twenty-fourth.

CATHERINE.

Extract of a letter from Brüssel, Oct. 6.

"The Prince de Ligne, who in quality of Commander in

Chief of the Austrian forces in Flandera has in trust the fulfilling and executing that part of the treaty between his Imperial Majesty and the Republic of Holland, which respects the surrender of the forts and castles on the Escaut and branches thereof, has just ordered a draught from the several regiments in garrison here, to be made immediately, and to be ready, to march at a minute's notice for Antwerp, from whence they will go in boats and vessels prepared for them down the Scheldt, to take possession of the forts Lillo, Liekenhaeck, and Heickshoofd, which also a quantity of cannon, stores and ammunition will be immediately sent, as the Dutch have free liberty to remove every thing there, the fortifications only excepted, which they are not to lessen or demolish in the least degree."

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, Oct. 7.

"The Amsterdammers, at the head of whom are the managers concerned in the affairs of their Dutch East-India Company, who, under apprehension for their trade, have been so sanguine in agreeing to the terms insisted on by the Emperor as the preliminary and basis of a treaty of pacification, begin already to find an opposition to their measures, which will be hard to get through. The provinces of Groningen and Utrecht are not the only part of the confederacy that have set their faces against agreeing to terms so derogatory to the honour and interest of the republic, and which is so far from being likely to procure a lasting peace, that it opens a channel to fresh claims on the side of the House of Austria, and of consequence to fresh troubles. Besides the articles that have been published, there are four private articles which have not yet met the public eye. The cities of Zutphen, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Leuwarden, and Guilders, have sent very strong remonstrances to the States General, reproaching, in very severe terms, every article that respects the payment of money, or giving up territory, which could, say they, only be justified in the hour of pecuniary necessity, or when abandoned by every friend; a period which does not seem to be yet arrived, if there can be any faith put in the promises of those powerful princes who have undertaken the mediation, and made such offers of assistance in cases of necessity. One of these remonstrances has gone so far as even to hint at delinquency in some of the members of the Senate, whom they suspect of bribery. The States are again assembled this day, and it is expected the deliberations will be warm. The expence incurred on the part of the Republic in preparing for war, is said to be upwards of three millions and a half of ducats, besides the unavoidable expence in providing for such troops as are hired for three years, with pensions to the officers. This is a plain state of facts as they occur here at present. More hereafter."

Extract of a letter from Middleburgh, Sept. 30.

"Their High Mightinesses the States of this province have come to the following resolutions relative to the ratification of the preliminary articles of accommodation between the Emperor and the Republic. They in the first place approve of the conduct of the Deputy of the province, who was present at the meeting on foreign affairs, especially with regard to the annotations made against the resolutions of their High Mightinesses, reserving the rights and free deliberation of this province; and it was further determined to write to the said Deputy, and direct him to declare,

"That their High Mightinesses, the States of this province, had, in two declarations of the 14th of May and 12th of September, with every necessary degree of prudence, but yet cordially and frankly, expressed their fears on the dangerous and trifling made in which the negotiations were carried on; and had seriously insisted that the Court of France, whose advice the Republic had implicitly followed in this business, should be requested finally to declare, at a time when the confederation of the Republic was nearly exhausted, how far his Most Christian Majesty intended to support the Republic; and at the same time this province offered every assistance in its power for the defence and preservation of the liberty and independence of the State.

"That notwithstanding this, a majority of the States, (if three provinces, in such a deliberation, can be called a majority) neglecting all these just observations, had thought proper to give other instructions to the Ambassadors at Paris, against which the Deputy of this province was obliged to protest.

"But that even these instructions, when compared with the preliminary articles as signed, appear to differ widely; from which they are obliged to conclude, that either the Ambassadors went beyond their orders, or received some secret ones unknown to their High Mightinesses.

"That without entering into particulars, they only observe, that the States General left the determination of the difference between the sum demanded and that offered, to the arbitration of his Most Christian Majesty, on a supposition, that that sum, once settled, should be in full of every claim of the Emperor on the Republic; and that in consequence of such their confederation, the Emperor would not erect any fresh batteries near the forts of the Republic, and would demolish those already erected; at the same time ultimately would acknowledge the sovereignty of the Republic over the Scheldt, and without reserve renounce all pretensions in general to any of the domains of the Republic; that the trade to India should be stopped conformable to the 5th article of the treaty of Vienna, and that the Scheldt, and the Canals of Sas, the Swin, &c. should be kept shut by the Republic according to the 14th article of the treaty of Munster.

"That nevertheless none of these articles, which induced their High Mightinesses to make these concessions, are to be found in the preliminary articles, but even the reverse of them is there stipulated.

"That, therefore, the States of this province declared they would in nowise be concerned in the ratification of those preliminaries; but totally left them, and the consequences which must ensue to the detriment of the State, to those provinces, who, by their direction, suffered such oppressive stipulations to be introduced into the negotiation, and think they ought to be admitted."

Extract of a genuine letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend at Jame's, July 16, 1785.

"Horses now sell here from 50 to 500 guineas per head; negroes from 30 l. to 40 l. sterling cash per head. The whole country is in a most miserable situation—bad crops—no payments—frequent and fraudulent bankruptcies, and what is still worse, a feeble and unsettled government, which the people will not obey, except when it suits their own convenience."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 11.

"Yesterday an elegant dinner was given at the Fountain Inn to his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, by the Lieutenants of the Navy at this port. Early in the evening

the Prince left them, to be present at a ball given by the Commissioners in the Dock-yard.

"The Prince, until yesterday, was absent from his ship a few days, on a visit to Lord Hood, at his seat at Catherington.

"Sailed the Hebe frigate on a cruise; and the Jason, Appleby, for London."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Oct. 10.

"Last week arrived in the Sound his Majesty's ship *Fairy*, Captain Thomas, with two luggers, her prizes, laden with spirits. These make up the number of fifteen smugglers she has taken this summer. In the whole, during her station in these seas, she has taken nineteen smugglers. She is very properly called the Smuggler's Scourge, and the activity of her officers and crew has been the occasion of the false reports concerning her being seized at Falmouth.

"Lord Howe and the Board of Admiralty arrived here last Friday, and viewed the Dock-yard, with which they were highly pleased. This day they go on board to review the fleet, and to-morrow will review the corps of marines."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Oct. 11.

"Advice was this morning received here from Shoerneck, that the *Rambler* cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Lowley, was overset yesterday afternoon, by a heavy and sudden gust of wind, not far from the Little Nore; by which accident the lieutenant, pilot, seven seamen, three women, and a child were drowned. Among them was the master's wife. It is said, this misfortune was owing to their carrying too much sail. When the cutter sunk, the rest of the crew, with much difficulty, saved themselves, by taking to the boat. The *Rambler* had sailed from Shoerneck about two hours before the accident happened."

Extract of a letter from Beccles in Suffolk, dated Oct. 7.

"Our expectations have been amply gratified by the ascension of the balloon constructed by the Reverend Peter Routh, of this place, on Tuesday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Every thing necessary being prepared for filling this amazing sphere, whose diameter was thirty-six feet, the most scientific gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, such as Mr Peter Routh, Mr James Algar, Mr P. Blowers, the Rev. Mr Holden, &c. attended the filling it. A process that required so much skill and attention was assigned principally to Mr Holden, Mr Algar, and Dr Carter, and in about three hours the balloon was completely inflated. A gallery, constructed by Mr Peter King, was attached to it, lined with crimson satin, and ornamented with gold fringe; in which it was proposed that Mr Routh, Miss Fanny Shouldham, and Mr Robert Davy, a gentleman no less admired for his great genius in painting, than for possessing a knowledge of the fine arts in general, should ascend; but, after liberating the machine, it preserved for some time an exact equilibrium, and, to effect its ascension, it was judged expedient to lessen the weight contained in the gallery, by Miss Shouldham getting out, and Mrs Hines, who was delicious to accompany the gentleman, and less corpulent, taking her place. The balloon instantly rose, though gradually, exhibiting to the beholders assembled in the adjacent fields a magnificent spectacle; for I should have informed you, that a large field was the spot made choice of to try the experiment; and Mr Holden, with his accustomed liberality, promised the farmers in his parish a remission of half a year's tithes, in consideration of the damage which they might sustain by so great a concourse of people on their lands."

"At an elevation of about two hundred yards, Mrs Hines gracefully bowed to the spectators, waving her handkerchief, as did the gentlemen; and the balloon took a direction toward the sea, still rising in its progress. Whether the valve was unfortunately obstructed, or want of management was the cause, the people at Yarmouth observed the balloon approaching the ocean very rapidly at an immense height, and with a wind too high to render any assistance from boats possible; and, at the approach of evening, it was wholly lost to their view. Every one lamented the probable fate of the adventurous aeronauts, and the next day there appeared stamped upon every countenance an anxiety to learn some favourable account of them; but it was not till the following day that news arrived of a Dutch vessel, commanded by Captain Andrew Van Swieten, having luckily taken them up at sea, near the coast of Holland, the car gliding on the surface of the water, and the balloon, like a guardian angel, wafting them in security. Mr Davy fortunately spoke a little Dutch, and, through the assistance of a passenger on board from Amsterdam, who was a little acquainted with the English, was enabled, by a kind of mixed language, to relate the particulars of their expedition. The lady, who you know is noted for the excellence of her spirits, supported by her example her fellow-voyagers to the last."

"They were conducted this day to Beccles, amidst the acclamations of some thousand spectators, and each wore a laurel crown, inscribed on the front in a gilt label, 'The saviours of Heaven.'"

"An elegant marble slab, with an inscription written by the Rev. Mr Amos, will be placed in the choir of the church here, to perpetuate this singular act of courage, and instance of Divine protection."

"When at the utmost altitude, Mr Routh penned the following lines, with as great facility, he declared, as he ever wrote."

"WHEN floating in the vast expanse,
We own'd thy gracious care,
For 'twas alone thy Providence,
That chased away our fear."

Supported by thy mighty Arm,
When dangers threaten'd round,
Compos'd we sat secure from harm,
And perfect safety found."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 13.

Bank Stock, shut.	3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.
5 per cent. Ann. 98½ a 99.	Edito New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 shut, 79.	Ditto 1781, —
a 2 ex div.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 62 a 63 a 64.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. shut, 61½ a 62 ex div.	India Bonds, paid, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Ditto unpaid, 16 a 17 prem.
Long Ann. 19 a 1.	Navy Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778; 13 1-16th, a 3.	Exch. Bills, 6 a 7 prem.
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 7 s. 6 d.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 13.

"Their Majesties, it is said, intend next Saturday morning to visit Lord Howard at Audley End, near Walden, in their

way to Cambridge, for the purpose of viewing the University, and other public buildings there worth engaging the Royal attention.

"Lord Keppel, we are informed, has not made the Prince of Wales a present of his house at Bagshot, as has been reported, but has lent it to his Royal Highness during his being abroad.

"Government, it is asserted, have thought it prudent to stop their hands with regard to the farther discharging revenue officers, who have been found to connive at some certain persons defrauding the public of duties and imposts, &c. to a very considerable amount, it appearing, upon enquiry, to extend, in some degree, to almost every officer employed by the Excise and Customs. The only way of remedying the evil seems to be the encreasing their salaries, so as to enable them to live without falling into such practices.

"The report of the capture of the celebrated Doctor Franklin is said to be contradicted in an authentic letter received by Mr Adams.

"Advice has been received by the domestics of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, of their intention to continue abroad during the ensuing winter.

"The presenting the petition from the prisoners confined in the King's Bench prison, by Lord George Gordon, to his Majesty, threatens very disagreeable consequences to the poor petitioners. It has, since my last, been referred to the consideration of the Privy Council, who, irritated at the prisoners procuring such assistance, and inferring from it, that they meant to attempt every thing, however desperate, for effecting their enlargement, have caused the proper orders to be given for the better securing the thirteen unfortunate persons confined in the New Goal; and, in consequence of it, they are now loaded with heavy double irons, not only as a punishment to themselves, but in order to deter others from any future endeavours to break prison, or blow up the walls.

"This day there was a very full attendance at the Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, when Mr Bunsam, who officiated as Deputy Comptroller of the city for many years, under the late Dutton Seaman, Esq; was chosen into that office. The subject of the late expulsion of the shop-tax gatherers from Guildhall, through the spirit of Mr Merry, who kicked them from the Hostings *vi et armis*, together with their pens, ink, and paper, came next under consideration; but not being likely to be determined time enough for the post, it can only be added, that there is no doubt but that the Recorder and Common Serjeant will both of them be of opinion, that the Commissioners for collecting the shop-tax have no right to meet for that purpose in Guildhall."

Peter Garden, Esq; of Delgaty, died at his house on the 11th current.

We are informed, that at a meeting this day of the Proprietors of houses affected by the levelling of the street, it was agreed to send a letter to the Lord Provost, offering to consent to the proposed alteration, on this condition, that the plain-stones should only sink one inch in sixteen, and that the grib-stone should be only one foot higher than the gutter.

On Friday last, David Adamson, George Graham, and William Reid, three boys who rode over the woman in Nicholson's Street, as mentioned in our last, were apprehended by warrant of the Sheriff. The boys are betwixt ten and twelve years of age; and it appears, from a precognition taken by the Sheriff, that the horses were delivered to them in the Pleasance, by three men who had come from the country, to be taken to the hives, who resides at the Meal Market in the Cowgate. In future, care should be taken to whom horses are given to be carried home; and on no account should children be intrusted with them.

At the fair at Stockton upon Tees, on Wednesday se'night, there was a great show of horned cattle, sheep, and horses, when fat cattle and sheep sold low, and also horses. — New milk cheese, sold from 31 s. 6 d. per hundred weight, to 35 s. per ditto.

At Stirbitch fair, goods sold as follows: — Hops in pockets, 95 s. to 110 s. Hops in bags, 88 s. to 105 s. Cheshire cheese, 48 s. to 56 s. Double Gloucester, 48 s. to 52 s. Single Gloucester, 42 s. to 46 s. Derbyshire, 41 s. 10 d. 42 s. per cwt. Cottenham, 4 s. 3 d. to 4 s. 9 d. per stone.

Extract of a letter from *Aberdeen*, Oct. 14.

"The following you may depend upon as a fact—Some time ago, a farmer going out to catch lobsters and crabs, on some rocks that jut out a good way into the sea, and join the land, found a young seal, about two and an half feet long, and brought it home. He tried if it would eat, and gave it some portage and milk, which it devoured most greedily. He kept feeding it three days in this manner, when his wife, thinking it ate too much meat, would not allow him to keep it any longer. He therefore, with some others of the town, went down to the sea-side, and threw it in several times; but it always came out again. Being thus disappointed in their expectations of getting quit of it, it was resolved, that the tallest man of the company should wade in as far as possible, and having then thrown it from him, that they should all hide themselves behind a rock at some distance: This was accordingly done; yet the creature immediately came, and found them out. The farmer, upon this, carried it home again; but growing tired of keeping it, he killed it for the sake of its skin. The tameness of this seal is remarkable, as all of them I ever heard of, when taken, were very stubborn, and could by no means be tamed."

Extract of a letter from *Dublin*, Oct. 11.

"Yesterday being quarter day of the Guild of Merchants, a most respectable meeting assembled at the Tholsel, when an address was voted to their faithful representative T. Hartly, Esq; for his constant attention to the duties of his station; an address of thanks was also voted to the late Lord Mayor for his exemplary conduct while in that high office; and the freedom of the Guild was ordered to be presented to the late Sheriffs for the zeal and activity exhibited by them during the whole period of their magistracy; after which a committee was appointed to draw up a petition against Mr Orde's bill for the pretended improvement of our commercial system.

"It is whispered about, that the robbery of a certain Lord some time since in the Park, had more of the *bon d'esprit* than of felony in it. As the story goes, some gentlemen of high rank being in company with his Lordship, and remarking on the dangerous way he had to go, the young nobleman declared his intrepidity, upon which a scheme was laid to rob him. How they succeeded is well known—Thirty guineas and a gold watch.—Had it ended here all would be well—mirth and good humour might crown the frolic—but his Lordship's sister, the beautiful lady, received a hurt—every man must

feel for the alarms of beauty, though we may say, the patch the weary becomes her, "strengthening those alarms it only seems to hide."

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, for the Year 1785.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 17,610, 1001. No. 17,149, 40,351, 501 each. No. 2088, 2452, 18,419, 21,002 26,050, 29,053, 29,333 201 each.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 18,644, 6361, 5001 each. No. 3284, 3732, 371, 1001 each. No. 16,005, 501. No. 25,346, 8115, 26,621, 25,356 2005, 25,519, 28,612, 11,172, 15,192, 29,367, 201 each.

Bridge-Town, Barbadoes, Aug. 11. The following account is taken from Henry Morecroft, one of the unfortunate men that were on board the schooner Dart, as mentioned in the last Mercury:

The schooner Dart, belonging to Liverpool, was commanded by Jas. Haslem, the property of Mess. Tarletons and Backhouse, and was consigned to Mr John Ormond, on the coast of Africa; Captain Haslem paid the great debt of nature on the coast, and William Griffiths commenced master. Left the coast on the 2d of April, bound to Barbadoes, and about four o'clock in the morning of the 16th of said month, is lat. 11 N. long. 34 W. was overtaken in a sudden squall of wind; had on board 143 slaves, Mr Harrison passenger, (who perished in the cabin) and 11 of the crew: Fortunately the boat, being lodged on the booms, as the vessel overset, floated. The Captain, upon first seeing his situation, leaped upon the booms, and floated with the boat. About eight o'clock he took in Mr Dickinson mate, James Robinson, Henry Morecroft, Peter McAllister, Thomas Cheshire, Thomas Morris, Rich. Whitney, Edward Guile, James Matthews, Richard Cheshire, and a black boy, who all immediately left the wreck, with nothing to subsist on but 4 monkeys and a small quantity of palm-oil, for 19 days. They eat of the monkeys as fast as they died, and such was their melancholy situation, that when the boy died, they cut off his head to suck his blood; took out his heart, liver, and kidneys, and divided it amongst them. They died very fast; and one, upon dying, requested his comrade to endeavour, after he was dead, to draw some blood from him to moisten his (comrade's) mouth, which they attempted to do, but without effect. On the 8th of May, those that were left alive made the land, which was uninhabited, and now their difficulties were as great as were their distresses in the boat: Here they had a large tract of unknown land to travel over, without any subsistence but what the trees and bushes afforded; wild beasts to encounter; and the few that breathed daily decreasing. At length, on the 24th June, 37 days after they left the boat, they arrived at Cayenne, where they were humanely treated by the inhabitants; and on Friday last Henry Morecroft arrived here, in a debilitated state, and now in want of many necessaries to render life even comfortable, and to enable him to return to his friends.

The Captain and Robert Guile are expected at Liverpool, who, with one who entered into the French service, are all who are left to relate the history of so unpropitious an adventure.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.
TO THE PUBLIC.

SINCE the increase of wheel-carriages of all descriptions, various and repeated applications have been made to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, to reduce this awkward and dangerous convexity of the High Street, and to render more level the access thereto from the North Bridge, which is at present one foot in thirteen.

It is unnecessary to describe all the advantages that must be derived from these alterations; they will readily occur to every person of sense and humanity.

By the plans and levels taken last summer, by orders from the Trustees for the South Bridge, it appeared necessary to deepen the street at least five feet at the Tron Church, in order, 1st, To reduce the access from the North Bridge to the slope of about one foot in twenty: 2nd, To render the proposed street from the Cowgate to the Tron Church passable for carriages: And, 3rd, To make the four streets which will meet there, regular and commodious.—The whole expense was estimated at about 600 l. of which the Trustees of the South Bridge offered to pay 300 l. if the measure was instantly executed.

It must be obvious to every person, that an operation of this nature and magnitude, would require two or three months for its performance, and would produce a temporary inconvenience and obstruction.

Such being the state of circumstances, the Magistrates and Council unanimously resolved to execute the work at the period when the town was least crowded, and when they could do it at the expense of about 300 l. instead of 600 l. by reason of the proposed payment from the Trustees. Several Gentlemen possessing property and shops in that part of the city were members of the Council; and the measure was mentioned in all the newspapers.

No person whatever complained to the Chief Magistrate of the impropriety of the operation, until Mr Hay, Deacon of the Surgeons, chose to attack it publicly in Council. He was told, that every complaint should be heard; and every reasonable satisfaction given to parties who thought themselves injured.—At this period, a considerable part of the work was executed.—A public meeting of the heritors and tenants took place. A deputation of them met with the Magistrates, who repeated their intentions to allow every just and reasonable damage, and requested them to condescend on the damages, and to name architects who should survey the premises, and instantly report any substantial objection which occurred to them to the plan. The Magistrates added, That if any objections made by them should appear well founded, they would immediately abandon the scheme.

But, instead of acquiescing in such conciliatory and equitable propositions, Deacon Hay brought the Honourable Mr Erskine, as a lawyer, to the meeting of the heritors next day, who advised them not to accommodate until they commenced a lawsuit, by applying for a suspension;—a measure obviously intended for delay, and great inconvenience to the citizens.

The answers for the Magistrates to the bill of suspension set forth, "That although the street is intended to be lowered five feet at the Tron Church, yet by the roundness of the street, it will have no great effect on the sides of the street; excepting on the south side, to the east and west of the church, which areas are intended to be occupied by the entries to the South Bridge and intended square; and the respondents engaged, that no part of the plain-stones or foot-way next the houses shall be lowered more than two feet below the present surface: That the declivity thereof from the wall to the gutter, shall not be more than one inch in twelve: That the edge

or grib-stone shall not be more than twenty inches above the strand or gutter; and that there shall not be occasion to alter any of the floors or shops, or to make any steps within the inside of their walls.

"Respecting the danger to properties, and that a number of houses would be brought down altogether, it was answered, That the allegation was chimerical. There cannot be the smallest danger of any of the tenements being hurt; and the respondents were so clear of that opinion, that they agreed, in case any tenement or house shall be brought down, or become ruinous, by the lowering of the High Street, that they will purchase such property, at such price as a jury shall determine to have been the value thereof before such accident happened.

"Respecting the left and expense in altering arches of cellars and relaying the plain stones, the respondents in the answers agreed to be at the expense of rebuilding any such arches, in case it shall be found by a jury, that the property shall not be more benefited by the alteration, than the expense to be incurred, by altering such vaults or cellars; and in this case, they agreed to be at the expense of lifting and relaying the plain-stones in such places as may be necessary, and to causeway the space between them and the gutter-way to be made.

"The answers likewise informed, that any material alteration of the plain-stones will only be at a small distance from the Tron church, and that, in a great part, there will be no alteration whatever: That the foot-way is intended to be higher than the street, which will be of great benefit to the property, and in particular to the shops, as, by making the street more level, carriages might be brought close to the foot-way on both sides of the street: That the respondents are of opinion, that the intended improvement of the street will be of great benefit to the inhabitants, and will not be hurtful to individuals; but supposing, for argument's sake, that it was to be a little inconvenient to two or three persons, their convenience ought not to prevent so necessary a work, which will accommodate the inhabitants in general, and be an ornament to the capital of this part of the united kingdom of Great Britain.

"In a reply, the suspenders were not satisfied with the proposed method of having the value determined by a jury of their fellow citizens: in answer to which, they were desired to point out any other reasonable method for ascertaining the value, and it would be agreed to."

The perusal of these proposals, it is hoped, will convince every impartial mind, that there was no design to injure any proprietor, and that damages were offered according to the award of neutral persons. These answers were given in so far back as the 30th of September; so that any allegation against the Magistrates, for having declined to make offers of compromise or damages, are without foundation.

The Lords who passed the bill of suspension were of opinion, that the Magistrates have power to lower the streets where no vaults occur: But that, without the consent of the proprietors, or an act of parliament, no vault under the street can be altered or reduced, even on payment of damages. It is not the object at present to dispute the equity of these opinions; but as some persons are, unhappily for the true interests of society, disposed to put the worst possible construction on the measures of public men, by saying, that the Magistrates intended to act contrary to the laws which protect property, it is necessary to observe, that, until the aforesaid opinions were delivered, it has been uniformly understood to be the common law of this city, that Magistrates, in levelling streets, could alter vaults under the streets, without any application either to parliament or heritors. In the magistracy of that most valuable citizen Provost Drummond, the North Bridge was built by the powers of an act of parliament; but the streets were lowered without application to parliament or heritors. Suspensions were then applied for by proprietors of vaults, &c. but the Judges invariably refused them.

The Magistrates of last year were governed by the same principles. They applied to Parliament for powers to build a South Bridge; but they imagined the common law empowered them to lower streets, and alter vaults under them. They have no interest, no pleasure, in transgressing known laws, though they have much satisfaction in carrying on measures that tend to the accommodation or interest of the public.

The Magistrates have given orders to rail in the broken parts of the street, proposing to render them as convenient as the nature of the operations upon them admits; and they are willing to receive propositions from the heritors of vaults, as formerly requested.

When the offer was made to the proprietors, of being at the expense of altering the vaults, it was not doubted, that the proprietors of the lower shops to which they belong, would be much more benefited than the expense of the alteration, even including the damage on account of the vaults wanting a small part of their height.—On the north side of the street, there are only ten vaults which are necessary to be altered, and most of these will be of sufficient height after the alteration shall be made. The height of the lowest vault, after the alteration, will be five feet five inches, which belongs to Mr John Mylne; excepting, possibly, a very small vault belonging to Mr Dewar of Vogrie, of which the dimensions were not taken. On the fourth side of the street, it will be only necessary to alter five vaults. After the alteration, three of them will remain six feet high. The fourth belongs to Mr Harry Guthrie, one of the suspenders; and the fifth to Mr John Scott: These last two will be hurt; but it is thought any loss will be more than compensated, by the melioration of their lower shops; and the vaults themselves may be deepened.—Even independent of the melioration of the different properties, the damages arising from the alteration of the whole vaults can only amount to a mere trifle; and, if the proprietors shall be willing to transact, in order that the public may be accommodated, their demands will be complied with, if they be not very unreasonable.

NOTICE

A General Meeting of the Creditors of MILLS THOMAS, china merchant in Edinburgh, is to be held within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 4th of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when a state of the debtor's funds recovered will be laid before the Meeting by the trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors (if any such there be) of HUMPHRY BLAND GARDINER, Esq; late of the Canongate, Edinburgh, who have not already produced their claims and grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of Allan Clarke, writer to the signet, one of the trustees, are required to do the same, betwixt and the turn of Martinmas first; certifying those who fail, that they will be excluded for ever from any share of the trust funds.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM ALLAN and COMPANY, merchants in Glasgow, and of the said WILLIAM ALLAN as an individual.

A Sequestration of the estates of the said William Allan and Company, and of the said William Allan as an individual, having been awarded on the 24th day of August last, David Fleming merchant in Glasgow was chosen trustee thereon, at the general meeting of Creditors held at Glasgow upon the 11th current, and his election has been confirmed by the Lord Ordinary on the bills. He now, in terms of the statute, hereby requires all the Creditors of the bankrupts to lodge with him their claims, vouchers, and grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, as directed by the act, between the 24th day of May next, being nine calendar months from the date of awarding the sequestration. Certifying these Creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtors estates.

JUDICIAL SALE.

To be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon the 23d day of November 1785, between the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The SUBJECTS after mentioned, which belonged to ANDREW CRANSTON, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, viz.

I. The TENEMENT of HOUSES and Pertinents, lying in the Abbey, and parish of Canongate, set in tack to Mrs Binning; the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 1 s. 10 d. Sterling; and the upset price, which is fixed at twelve years purchase of that rent, amounts to L. 565 2 2.

II. The BREWERIES and other HOUSES, also lying in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Joseph Symington, Andrew Archer, and John Hardie, the free yearly rent of which extends to 38 l. 19 s. 8 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upset price is fixed at seven years purchase, being L. 274 18 1 7-12ths.

III. The DWELLING-HOUSES in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Cumberland Linton and Thomas Swinton; the free yearly rent of which extends to 8 l. 19 s. 11 d. 1-12th Sterling; and the upset price is fixed at seven years purchase, being L. 62 19 7 4-12ths.

IV. The TENEMENT of HOUSES lying in the Abbey, now or lately possessed by Andrew Cranston, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford, the free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upset price of this parcel is fixed at ten years purchase, being L. 268 18 1 6-12ths.

V. The yearly FEU-DUTY of L. 8 Sterling, and other casualties of Superiority, payable by Mr Cranston, in virtue of a feu-charter, granted by him to the late George Miller brewer in Abbey.—This Superiority is proven to be worth 21 years purchase of the feu-duty, and at that rate, the upset price extends to L. 168 0 0.

VI. The TENEMENT of HOUSES lying in the Abbey-Hill, and parish of South Leith, possessed by James Keith and others, at the free yearly rent of 15 l. 3 s. Sterling, and to be exposed at five years purchase of that rent, which makes the upset price amount to L. 75 15 0.

The subjects will be exposed to sale either in the parcels above mentioned, or in such other lots as may suit intending offerers.

The conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are in the hands of Mr John Callender, depute-clerk of session, and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie writer, Milne's Court, Edinburgh, who will communicate any other particulars to persons wishing for further information.

For Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Cases, and Constitutions debilitated by free living or natural infirmity, THE CELEBRATED

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL,

By his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE Oriental Vegetable Cordial, to which the health and longevity of the Asiatic tribes are chiefly owing, hath fortunately been discovered by a Physician of eminence in India. This medicine proves to be peculiarly adapted to the climate of England; it gives immediate relief in all sudden and painful disorders of the stomach and bowels, whether caused by irritation, indigestion, or excess; and is so perfectly harmless in its nature, that whether the disorder be the effect of cold or inflammation, it may be used with the utmost safety. It effectually corrects the bile, and of course removes the numberless and grievous symptoms with which bilious patients are afflicted, and which generally constitute the cases that are described under the various denominations of Nervous, Hysterical, and Hypochondriacal.

This invaluable medicine, if applied in time, will restore the digestive faculties of the stomach, whether it be relaxed by habitual intemperance, or enfeebled by natural infirmity; and if taken in the infant that inconvenience is felt either from occasional irregularity, or from the frequent and sudden changes in the temperature of the air, to which English constitutions are subject, it would reduce the catalogue of diseases, and make the use of any other medicine unnecessary.

Sold by MR CORNWELL, patentee, at his house, No. 13, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, in bottles of 5s. or the quantity of six bottles 11. 3s. 3d. with proper directions.

Allowances are made to those who buy quantities.

Sold retail, by appointment, by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr Macfarlane, Messrs Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Mr Hodgkin and Mr Saint, Newcastle; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Miss Furness, Wigton; and by at least one vendor in most towns in Great Britain, &c.

FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISMS, &c. DR STEERS'S OPODELDOC.

A remarkable instance of the efficacy of this medicine.

To MR STEERS, Old Bond-street.

I HAVE received the following very extraordinary cure from Dr Steers's Opodeldoc, which I request of you to make known for the benefit of the public:

In the month of September last year, as I was working in the dome of a very high room, in the Bedford Arms Tavern in Covent Garden, the scaffold suddenly gave way, by which I was thrown to the ground, and most dreadfully bruised all over my right side, particularly in my hip. I was for several months so bad, that I was obliged to be lifted in and out of bed; I was bent almost double, and was in the most excruciating pain, scarce able to drag myself along with the help of crutches; and after receiving advice from several persons, and using many different applications in vain, really thought that I must have remained a cripple all my life, until I was advised about three months ago to use your Opodeldoc, from which I received relief in two or three days, and am now perfectly recovered.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
CADW. JOHNSTON,
Working for Mr McKow, bricklayer in Great Wild-street.

No. 7, Great Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, June 14, 1785.

This medicine is of the utmost service for old sprains, cramps, bruises, rheumatism, and other external complaints; it is likewise particularly useful in the hot season, for the bite of gnats, and the sting of wasps and other venomous insects.

N.B. It is become absolutely necessary to caution the public against the number of imitations and counterfeits that have arisen, in consequence of the extensive sale of this Opodeldoc: All purchasers will therefore be careful to observe, that on the cork of each bottle is a label, with the following words—"Dr Steers's Opodeldoc, prepared by H. Steers."

Sold by the proprietor, H. Steers, at No. 10, Old Bond-street; F. Newbery, at the only warehouse for Dr James's Powder, No. 45, in St Paul's Church-yard, London; and by Messrs Husband, Elder, and Co. facing the Town Church, Edinburgh, in bottles of only one size, price 2s. each.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET for such number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at the term of Whitunday next 1786, sundry FARMS of the Estate of CROMARTY, including the baronies of Strathpeffer, New Taret, and Gogach, and lands in Lochbroom, with the kelp shores of Gogach. Persons inclining to take these subjects, or wanting further information concerning them, may apply to the Right Honourable Lord Macleod at Edinburgh, or to Roderick Mackenzie, Esq; of Scotsburn, by Parkhill.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE.

TO be exposed to sale, by way of public roup, at Campbeltown, and within the house of Hugh Rowan vintner there upon Wednesday the 16th of November next, betwixt the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the just and equal Third Part of All and Whole the Four-merk Land of old extent of TIREFERGUS, comprehending the High, Laigh, and Middle Towns of Tirefergus, with the whole pertinents thereof, which belonged to Ronald Campbell late merchant in Campbeltown, lying within the parish of Kilkevan, and shire of Argyll. — ALSO, All and Whole the just and equal Half of that Tenement of Houses, Park, Garden, &c. in Dullentober, lately possessed by the said Ronald Campbell, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael, lordship of Kintyre, and shire of Argyll; all as particularly described in the articles of roup of said subjects, and writs and title-deeds of the same, which are clear and unexceptionable.

The foreaid lands of Tirefergus are pleasantly situated, within three miles of Campbeltown, and in the neighbourhood of the coal-work at Drumblimie.

It is requested that all those who are indebted to the said Ronald Campbell will settle with and pay what they owe, to Mr Archibald Campbell writer in Campbeltown, and Mr John Campbell sen. merchant there, the trustees appointed on his subjects for behoof of his Creditors, and that on or before the 1st day of November next; certifying hereby those who fail, that regular actions will be commenced against them, for payment and expences, which it is hoped they will prevent, by complying herewith.

The articles of roup, with rentals of the subjects, &c. will be seen in the hands of the trustees at Campbeltown, or with Mr William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to whom intending purchasers may apply for further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 22d of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The Four Merk-Land of CAMLARG, PENNYVENZIES, and LOANSTONE, and COALS and COALLIERIES, within the foreaid lands, lying within the parish of Dalmellington, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is, L. 90 10 0.

The tacks are valued, and fall to be deducted, 6 5 3.

The proven yearly rent of the Coal, 20 0 0.

Free rent of the land and coal, 104 4 9.

The tacks are valued, by decree of valuation, at 6 5 3.

Deduct the stipend payable to the minister of Dalmellington, 5 3 6.

Remains of free tiend, 1 1 9.

The tenants pay the schoolmaster's salary, besides their rents.

Upset price of the lands at 23 years purchase

of their free rent, being L. 84 4 9 L. 1957 9 3.

Value of the free tiend, at five years purchase, 5 8 9.

Total value of the lands and tiend, 1942 18 0.

The coal is proven to be worth 5 years purchase of the rent, being L. 20.

Total proven value of the whole subjects under sale, 100 0 0.

To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 1665 19 0.

The lands hold of the Crown.

The whole of the above lands are inclosed with a stone dyke, except one side of Over Camlaghill.—The lands of Nether Camlag are subdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition.—There is a natural wood upon the lands, of considerable extent, above 30 years old, and five or six acres of thriving planting.—The lands and coal are all out of tack, except the lands of Loanstone, the tack of which expires at Whitunday 1793.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Bogue, writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Aitken, writer in Ayr.

By desire of a Person intending to Purchase,

THE Estate of ORCHARDTON, in the shire of Kirkcubright, which was advertised for sale upon the 20th July 1785, is adjourned to Wednesday the 23d of November next; when there will be peremptorily exposed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the parishes of Buile, Rerrick, and united parishes of Gelfon and Kelton, and shire of Kirkcubright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres of Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture. Almost the whole estate is inclosed; and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office houses, are in the very best order; most of them having been built within these few years. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marl, sea-shells, fleece, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied. The free rent of this estate is 1014 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, an addition of rent having been obtained upon such farms as have been let since the lands were first advertised for sale. Some of the tacks contain obligations upon the proprietor to furnish certain quantities of lime to the tenants, and to be at the expence of building dykes, &c. which are nearly all fulfilled; and the effect of which will be to secure a very considerable rise of rent upon the expiry of the present lease.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting. From a late appraisement it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious Mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner; in erecting and completing which buildings there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the bay of Hifon, on the Solway frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden; particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton. From the bay near the house the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants without difficulty, by placing nets at low water. Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east winds are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blench duties, and stands rated in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots; which, with two Forty-Shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

For the encouragement of offerers the upset price is proposed to be 22000 l. Sterling.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp-office, Edinburgh; who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate.

Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 15th day of December 1785, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

The Lands and Mill of GLACK, the Lands of OLD CRAIG and KIRKTOWN, and the Lands of DAVIOT; lying in the parishes of Daviot and Chapel of Garloch, and county of Aberdeen; consisting of 1188 acres or thereby; the present rent 324 l. 8 s. 8 d. Sterling money, 147 bolls meal, 9 bolls bear, and about 20 dozen of poultry, besides carriages and services. The public burdens are about 23 l. money, and 10 bolls victual.

There is upon the lands a commodious mansion-house, gardens, and offices; and a complete set of farm-houses, barns, byres, &c. lately built and slated. The farm surrounding the house (planting included) contains about 150 acres, properly fenced, and divided into regular inclosures, well supplied with water, and sheltered by belts of planting and hedges, in the most thriving condition. The adjoining farm of Westmains, of about 80 acres, was lately taken into the proprietor's natural possession; is surrounded by an outer fence, and some subdivisions. It is charged in the rental at no more than 15 l. paid for the grass 1783, though when set to a tenant it paid 101 l. money, and 24 bolls meal. On this farm is a proper feeding of houses of all kinds for a tenant; and the farm would now set to great advantage for plowing.

The whole of these lands lie contiguous; and hold of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess-books at above 700 l. Scots. No part of the lands is thirled to any mill, except one small possession; and there is a good mill on the estate. There are moorlands upon the lands, which the tenants have been prevented from using, as the lands have servitudes upon the moorlands of Wartle and Mounis, in the neighbourhood.—By charter from the Crown there is right to two yearly fairs, which are regularly held at the Kirktown of Daviot, in June and October, and also a right to a weekly market.

The soil is good, and situation pleasant, in the centre of that beautiful and healthy country the GARRACH, over which there is a very fine prospect. The access is easy, the roads good; a regular post passes three times in the week, very near the mansion-house.

The farm about the house is well delineated, and was improved at a large expence. It is at present all in grass, laid down in excellent condition; the greatest part a good many years ago. No rent is put upon the mansion-house, gardens, &c. nor upon about 50 acres of ground under planting, some of it of the best quality. Nor is any value put upon the wood, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Plane, Fir, &c. full grown, which are worth, and would yield immediately, a considerable sum. The young wood in the belts and planting consist of all the various forest trees reared in Scotland.

For the encouragement of Purchasers, the Upset Price will be only 8000 l. Sterling; a sum thought by competent and impartial judges to be considerably under the real value of the subjects.

The title-deeds, rental, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of William Walker attorney in Exchequer; to whom, or to Mr Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, persons willing to purchase will apply. William Glennie, at the house of Glack, will show the lands, and a copy of the rental.

JUDICIAL SALE OF STRALOGH

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Thursday the 1st day of December next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session House, Edinburgh.

The WHOLE LANDS and ESTATE belonging to JOHN ROBERTSON of Straloch, all lying within the parishes of Mouline and Kirkmichael, and shire of Perth, in the following LOTS, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of LAIR with the pertinents; lying in the parish of Kirkmichael, whereof the proven gross rental is 15 l. 10 s. 6 d. 8-12ths. And the upset-price whereof, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is L. 321 2 9 4-12ths.

There is on this lot the strongest indications of a lead mine, of a promising appearance. There is also a considerable quantity of birch wood, no part of which is valued or brought into the gross rental, which has not been raised for above 70 years.

LOT II. Lands of EASTER ENNOCH, including Craiggie, with the pertinents, lying in said parish of Kirkmichael, whereof the proven gross rental is, 6 l. 6 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

And the upset-price whereof, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is 129 15 6 8-12ths.

The rent of this small lot is also low, and will double upon a new fet.

LOT III. The Lands of INVERCHROSKIE, with the tacks and pertinents, lying in said parish of Kirkmichael, whereof the proven gross rental is 60 l. 19 s. 1 d. 6-12ths.

And the upset-price thereof, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is 1439 11 3 10-12ths.

There is likewise on this lot some birch wood not valued in the rental.

LOT IV. The Lands of GLENDERBY or GLENGYNATE, with the tacks and pertinents, lying in said parish of Kirkmichael, whereof the proven gross rental is 52 l. 2 s.

And the upset price thereof, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is 1235 16 8.

LOT V. The Lands of TARVIE, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Mouline, whereof the proven gross rental is 35 l. 8 s. 2 d. 8-12ths.

And the upset-price thereof, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is 670 13 5 8-12ths.

LOT VI. Pendicle called STOTHERD'S CROFT, whereof the proven gross rental is 4 l.

And the upset-price thereof, at 25 years purchase, after all deductions, is 81 2 6.

LOT VII. The Ten-Pound Land of STRALOGH and Pertinents, (exclusive of said pendicle called Stotherd's Croft) lying in said parish of Mouline, whereof the proven gross rental is 70 l. 15 s. 6 d.

And the upset price thereof, after all usual deductions, is L. 1432 5 0.

There is a plantation of between 30,000 and 40,000 firs on this Lot, besides a deal of birch wood, not valued in the rental.

LOT VIII. Lands of GLENFERNATE, lying in said parish of Mouline, whereof the proven rental is 77 l. 11 s.

And the upset price thereof, after all usual deductions, is L. 1571 5 5.

Total upset price of these lands, L. 6881 12 8 6-12ths.

Besides other advantages attending these lands, such as limestone, plenty of good moss, and strong appearances of marl, &c. which most of them possess, the Lots, No. III. IV. V. VII. and VIII. command each an extensive hill, very improveable, being of the best quality, and known to be amongst the best sheep walks in that country. The two last Lots in particular, viz. The Ten-Pound Land of Straloch, and Lands of Glenfernate, if purchased by one proprietor, would, from their quality, great extent, and situation, form perhaps one of the completest sheep farms in the Highlands of Scotland, (the fine hill of Glenfernate alone, being computed about 3000 Acres) affording excellent pasture in summer, with hay and shelter for winter.

The whole of the above-mentioned lands, excepting Lair and Glenderby, will be out of lease at Whitunday 1787, and great part of them at Whitunday next.

The title-deeds, proven rentals, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the office of Mr Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of Session; or, in the hands of Adam Stewart, writer in Edinburgh; of whom further particulars may be had.

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